Peter Blau (1918-2001)

Peter Michael Blau died March 12 of adult respiratory distress syndrome. He was 84. He was professor emeritus at Cornell, a fellow of the National Academy of Sciences, President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a founding professor at the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences as a Distinguished Research Professor from 1988 through 1998. He was also a fellow of the National Academy of Engineering.

He completed his doctorate with Robert K. Merton at Cornell in 1952 and went on to develop theories that continue to be influential in the study of modern society. His endeavor was to develop systematic theories to explain macrostructures and their impact on daily life. He wrote his dissertation on bureaucracy, which led to a book on exchange theory. For the next 50 years, he studied microstructures and developed the methods used in sociological research.

He is the author of hundreds of articles and 11 books, many of which are still widely read by scholars of sociology. He is considered one of the finest scholars of his time. He taught many of sociology's finest graduate students, Craig Calhoun, Marshall Meyer, and one grandson, Ezra Fellman-Blau.

He was the author of hundreds of articles and 11 books, many of which are still widely read by students of sociology. He is considered one of the founders of contemporary American sociology and one of the most prominent scholars of his time. He taught many of today's prominent sociologists. To his students and colleagues, he was known for his fairness, insight, modesty, and humor. Former graduate students Craig Calhoun, Marshall Meyer, and Richard C. Scott wrote, "Peter Blau is not only one of today's most influential sociologists, he is one of sociology's finest people. . . . We never knew any teacher of greater intellectual honesty, dedication to scholarship, and personal integrity. As time goes on, we grow more impressed with how remarkable these qualities are. . . . It is all the more pleasure, therefore, to know Peter Blau because he reassures us that fame and academic distinction can go hand in hand with a sense of fairness and care for other people." Structures of Power and Constraint: Papers in Honor of Peter Blau, Calhoun, Meyer, Scott, eds. (Calden: 1980).

He was a professor at the University of Chicago from 1953 to 1970 and at Columbia University from 1970 to 1988. He was President of the American Sociological Association in 1973. From 1979 through 1983, he taught at SDU as a visiting professor. He taught in Tianjin in China at the Academy of Social Sciences as a Distinguished Professor in 1981 and 1987. He received an honorary membership from the University of California in 1988. He taught at UNC at Chapel Hill as the Robert Doughton Distin-
guished Professor from 1968 through 1970. He has received numerous distinguished scholar and career awards.

Peter Blau was born in Vienna, Austria on February 7, 1918, the year World War I ended. His father, who had been a lawyer and a former mayor of Vienna, was sent to a concentration camp. Peter Blau graduated from the Realgymnasium in Vienna, Austria in 1937. After World War II, he moved to the United States in 1949. He was married to his wife for over 60 years, and they had one child, Robert Blau.

Peter Blau was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a founding professor at the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences as a Distinguished Research Professor from 1988 through 1998. He was also a fellow of the National Academy of Engineering.

He completed his doctorate with Robert K. Merton at Cornell in 1952 and went on to develop theories that continue to be influential in the study of modern society. His endeavor was to develop systematic theories to explain macrostructures and their impact on daily life. He wrote his dissertation on bureaucracy, which led to a book on exchange theory. For the next 50 years, he studied microstructures and developed the methods used in sociological research.

He is the author of hundreds of articles and 11 books, many of which are still widely read by scholars of sociology. He is considered one of the finest scholars of his time. He taught many of sociology's finest graduate students, Craig Calhoun, Marshall Meyer, and one grandson, Ezra Fellman-Blau.

Peter Blau was born in Vienna, Austria on February 7, 1918, the year World War I ended. His father, who had been a lawyer and a former mayor of Vienna, was sent to a concentration camp. Peter Blau graduated from the Realgymnasium in Vienna, Austria in 1937. After World War II, he moved to the United States in 1949. He was married to his wife for over 60 years, and they had one child, Robert Blau.

Peter Blau was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a founding professor at the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences as a Distinguished Research Professor from 1988 through 1998. He was also a fellow of the National Academy of Engineering.

He completed his doctorate with Robert K. Merton at Cornell in 1952 and went on to develop theories that continue to be influential in the study of modern society. His endeavor was to develop systematic theories to explain macrostructures and their impact on daily life. He wrote his dissertation on bureaucracy, which led to a book on exchange theory. For the next 50 years, he studied microstructures and developed the methods used in sociological research.

He is the author of hundreds of articles and 11 books, many of which are still widely read by scholars of sociology. He is considered one of the finest scholars of his time. He taught many of sociology's finest graduate students, Craig Calhoun, Marshall Meyer, and one grandson, Ezra Fellman-Blau.

Peter Blau was born in Vienna, Austria on February 7, 1918, the year World War I ended. His father, who had been a lawyer and a former mayor of Vienna, was sent to a concentration camp. Peter Blau graduated from the Realgymnasium in Vienna, Austria in 1937. After World War II, he moved to the United States in 1949. He was married to his wife for over 60 years, and they had one child, Robert Blau.

Peter Blau was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a founding professor at the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences as a Distinguished Research Professor from 1988 through 1998. He was also a fellow of the National Academy of Engineering.

He completed his doctorate with Robert K. Merton at Cornell in 1952 and went on to develop theories that continue to be influential in the study of modern society. His endeavor was to develop systematic theories to explain macrostructures and their impact on daily life. He wrote his dissertation on bureaucracy, which led to a book on exchange theory. For the next 50 years, he studied microstructures and developed the methods used in sociological research.

He is the author of hundreds of articles and 11 books, many of which are still widely read by scholars of sociology. He is considered one of the finest scholars of his time. He taught many of sociology's finest graduate students, Craig Calhoun, Marshall Meyer, and one grandson, Ezra Fellman-Blau.

Peter Blau was born in Vienna, Austria on February 7, 1918, the year World War I ended. His father, who had been a lawyer and a former mayor of Vienna, was sent to a concentration camp. Peter Blau graduated from the Realgymnasium in Vienna, Austria in 1937. After World War II, he moved to the United States in 1949. He was married to his wife for over 60 years, and they had one child, Robert Blau.